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Some Inſtances of the Oppreſſion and Male Adminiſtration of Col. PARKE, *late Governor of the* Leeward Iſlands, *with an Account of the Riſe and Progreſs of the Inſurrection at* Antegoa, *and Remarks on a Paper intituled,* Truth brought to light, or Murder will out.

IT is with great Unwillingneſs that the Perſons concerned in publiſhing of this do rake into the Aſhes of one who has been ſo long in his Grave as Colonel *Parke* has; and they are far from having it in their Thoughts to juſtify that Inſurrection, which has been ſo deeply repented of and lamented by the Perſons concerned in it ever ſince. But ſince the above mentioned Paper has been handed about with unuſual Induſtry, and that the Drift of it appears plainly to be to poſſeſs the World with an Opinion that the Inhabitants of *Antegoa* went into that Inſurrection meerly out of a wanton Uneaſineſs under Authority, without any Provocation, and to load the Perſons concerned in it, eſpecially thoſe who ſtand moſt in need of Her Majeſty's Mercy, with monſtrous Acts of Cruelty and Barbarity; It is hoped the Publiſhing of this will be thought very excuſable, and that it will appear to what Heighth the Governor carried his Tyranny and Oppreſſion from the following Particulars taken out of a great Number, the full Hiſtory of which would make a large Volume.

That the ſaid Governor ſoon after his Arrival began frequently to make uſe of Her Majeſty's Troops in executing Warrants and other Civil Proceſs, as in the Caſes of *Patrick Cuningham*, *Darby Donavan*, and many others. Nor did he ſtop there, but made uſe of them many other ways, to the great Terror and grievous Oppreſſion of the Inhabitants, which will be made out by the few following Inſtances.

Firſt, The ſaid Governor himſelf headed a Party of armed Soldiers, and with them entered the Houſe of *Edward Cheſter*, where ſome Gentlemen were innocently merry, guilty of no Crime, ſent nine of them to Goal, two of them particularly, upon their offering to be Bail for thoſe who were firſt committed, had them convicted of a Riot upon view, by *Michael Ayon* and two Juſtices, Perſons intirely devoted to all his Purpoſes; tho' ſome of the Juſtices did not come to Mr. *Cheſter*'s Houſe till after ſeveral of the Perſons were committed to Priſon: And in the Record of Conviction they were not charged with any particular Fact which made the Riot; nor indeed could the Juſtices find any colourable one: That this whole Matter was attended with many other very aggravating Circumſtances.

That he entered upon the Free-hold of one *Elizabeth Haſtings* with a Party of armed Soldiers; and though the Houſe which he took Poſſeſſion of in this Manner was of very little Value; yet the Circumſtances of this Action were of the moſt Atrocious Nature; the Soldiers who ſeized and maintained the Poſſeſſion, declaring that they had Orders from him to ſet Fire to her other Houſes, if ſhe oppoſed them.

That he hired the Soldiers to beat the Gentlemen of the Country, promiſing them a Piſtole for every one of them they ſhould beat; and raiſing his Reward to five Piſtoles, if they would beat ſome particular Perſons whom he named to them, and telling them, that if he had ſome Companies he knew in *Flanders*, he would drive half the Planters off of the Iſland; and aſſuring not only the Soldiers of protecting them from Puniſhment, but alſo aſſuring ſome of the Officers and other of his Friends of Pardon if they ſhould kill any of the Country Party, and of a very extraordinary Revenge if they ſhould fall in the Quarrel; and this he uſed to do frequently: Part of this Article is proved by the Affidavit of Major *Buer*, and Part by the Affidavit of Sergeant *Bowes*.

That by this Encouragement many high Outrages were committed on the Perſons of ſome of the moſt conſiderable Inhabitants; ſo many Inſtances of which can be proved, that it is needleſs to enumerate Particulars.

That by armed Soldiers he ſeized the Goods of, or rather plundered the Inhabitants; and this with the following Inſtance will more fully appear in the Caſe of Mr. *Edward Cheſter*.

The laſt Inſtance is his making uſe of armed Soldiers as his Guards, in his lewd Night Adventures; and now it will be proper to begin with Mr. *Cheſter*'s Caſe, which is briefly as follows:

Mr. *Cheſter* for Reaſons (which afterwards appeared to the World) begged him not to come to his Houſe; that he thereupon threatened *Cheſter* with the Stocks, and declared that he would come to his Houſe whither he would or not; and that *Cheſter* might no longer obſtruct his Deſigns, he attempted to take away his Life by a Proſecution ſet up on purpoſe, in which he did in the moſt ſcandalous bare-faced Manner endeavour (by his Preſence and all manner of Artifice) to influence the Coroner's Inqueſt to find that one *Sawyer* died by a Blow given him by the ſaid *Cheſter*, and brow-beat his Witneſſes, and put Words into the Mouths of the Witneſſes againſt him: but this Deſign miſcarrying, he expreſt the utmoſt Reſentment againſt all Perſons who would not co-operate with him in the Deſign, and particularly againſt the Juſtices who bailed *Cheſter*, tho' it was after the Coroner's Inqueſt had found that *Sawyer* died a natural Death; and afterwards declared that he did all this only to humble *Cheſter*: That all his Behaviour was looked upon with the utmoſt Indignation and Aſtoniſhment by almoſt the whole Inhabitants of that Iſland, who were no Strangers to the Governor's Motives. That the next Perſecution of Mr. *Cheſter* was by making frequent and groundleſs Seizures of his Goods, and by this Means got into his Poſſeſſion a conſiderable Part of Mr. *Cheſter*'s Eſtate. That all this while he frequented Mr. *Cheſter*'s Houſe at unſeaſonable Times, and in different Diſguiſes, till at length Mr. *Cheſter* by perfect Accident found him ſhulking behind the Door of a Room adjoining to Mrs. *Cheſter*'s Bed-chamber; that he no ſooner found himſelf diſcovered but he drew his Sword upon Mr. *Cheſter*, who was undreſt to his Shirt, purſued him out of his Houſe, bid him fetch his Sword, and that he would fight him. At the ſame time whiſtled, and there came up two Soldiers with their Muskets ſhoulder'd, and then he told Mr. *Cheſter* that he never went unprovided, threaten'd to ruin him, if he would not take in his Wife again, whom he had turned out of doors upon this Occaſion. That accordingly he came ſome time thereafter to Mr. *Cheſter*'s Houſe with a Party of armed Soldiers, planted them at the Doors, and had a Quantity of Coco ſeized belonging to *Cheſter*, of the Value of eight hundred Pounds, which was carried from thence to the Governor's Houſe by the Soldiers. That when the ſame was by order of the Court of Admiralty to have been reſtored to Mr. *Cheſter*, upon his giving Security to abide the Determination of the Queen and Council; and that when Mr. *Cheſter* had given the Security, and demanded the Coco of the Governor, he refuſed to deliver it, declaring he would apply the ſame to the ſeparate Maintenance of Mrs. *Cheſter*, who never pretended to ſue or apply for any ſuch thing.

That another flaming Inſtance of his employing his Power to bear down and diſcourage People from any Oppoſition to him in his luſtful Attempts, was in the Caſe of Mrs. *Duſauſſay*,

whom he attempted to raviſh, and who diſcloſed the ſame to her Husband, which produc'd a warm Expoſtulation between him and Colonel *Parke*, who thereupon had him turn'd out of his Imployment in the Cuſtom-houſe, and otherwiſe ſo cruelly haraſs'd and perſecuted by Juſtices of the Peace, Creatures of the ſaid Governor, who refus'd to admit Mrs. *Duſauſſay* to make Oath before them of the Violence offer'd to her by the Governor. That he was drove for Shelter to the Woods and Mountains, and at laſt off of the Iſland, where he dy'd, leaving his Wife and three ſmall Children in a very miſerable Condition, to whom the Governor afterwards cauſed great Offers to be made to be ſilent in this Matter.

That he engroſſed to himſelf in Chancery the whole Judicature of the Iſland, declaring that there was no need of a Chief Juſtice, that there was no Law in *Antegoa* worth a Farthing, that he would have regard to none of them, but would determine every thing according to his own Opinion, which was always apparently ſwayed by Corruption or Reſentment; that by his arbitrary and illegal Proceedings in this Court all properly became very precarious.

That he made as free with the Legiſlature as the Judicature of the Iſland, by altering the Writs for Elections of Aſſembly, Men both in Form and Subſtance, to exclude particular Perſons, and aſſum'd to himſelf the Determination of Elections; ſo that by this Method, the Aſſembly muſt have been (in effect) choſen by him; but this not ſucceeding to his Wiſh, he for ſeveral Years depriv'd that Iſland of the Benefit of Aſſemblies, by frequent Diſſolutions and Adjournments; and declar'd, that whenever they ſhould meet, he would throw ſuch Rubs in their way that they ſhould do no Buſineſs: And when it is conſider'd how neceſſary the Meeting of Aſſemblies is for the Security of that Colony, and Preſervation of the Credit thereof, this Part of that Article will not (it's hoped) be thought a trifling Matter; but this cannot be wonder'd at from a Governor, who took upon him in expreſs Terms, in an Order to the Collector of the Powder-Duty, to diſpenſe with an Act or Statute of that Iſland in full Force.

That (to have the Perſons as well as the Eſtates of the Inhabitants in his Power) he declared he would have no Provoſt Marſhal, but ſuch as would return ſuch Jurors as he ſhould direct, that accordingly he afterwards appointed one *Michael Ayon* Provoſt Marſhal, who was ſo proper a Perſon for his Purpoſe, that he declar'd he would ſhoot any Man in the Iſland through the Head, upon the Governor's verbal Order.

That by his diſarming, and ſuffering to go to ruin the Platforms, and other the moſt uſeful Fortifications of the Iſland, the ſame was reduced to a very defenceleſs Condition. That when the Iſland was in great Danger of being attacked by the Enemy, he drew the Forces to the Town of Saint *John*'s, a Place not tenable, nor to be made ſo, by which Diſpoſition the Landing muſt have been yielded to the Enemy, contrary to common Senſe and all former Experience, by which they had found the great Advantage in diſputing the Enemies Landing, and alſo contrary to the unanimous Opinion of the Council of Officers, ſo that whether this was a real or affected Ignorance in Military Matters, it concern'd the Inhabitants but very little, ſince this Conduct muſt have been fatal to the Iſland, if the Enemy had made any Attempt upon it.

That great Quantities of Proviſions were ſent by Flags of Truce, and otherwiſe to the Enemy, and the Preſumptions were very ſtrong, that the ſame was done by his Connivance, nay the Affidavits of *Jedediah Hutchiſon*, Eſq; late Chief Juſtice of Saint *Chriſtophers*; and *Peter Heyfield* of the ſame Iſland, Chyrurgeon, go a great way in proving that he was concern'd in that Trade; however that Matter was, no Care was taken to prevent it, tho' it carry'd ſuch ruinous Conſequences in it to Her Majeſty's Colonies; and tho' he was ſo frequently addreſs'd upon that Head by the Aſſembly of *Antegoa*. Nor did he ſtop there, but gave the Command of Flags of Truce to Perſons of the moſt deſperate Fortunes, and ſuſpected Characters; and particularly to one *John Bermingham*, againſt whom he had given Information to the Aſſembly, that he offer'd his Service to the Enemy to plunder *Antegoa*, and aſſur'd them that he would have him proſecuted for it. This very much alarm'd the Inhabitants to ſee ſuch a Perſon truſted in this manner. Nor did their Fears prove groundleſs, the ſaid *Bermingham* having ſince that gone over to the Enemy and plunder'd *Berbuda*, one of the Leeward Iſlands; and after that, ſpirited the Enemy up to an Expedition to *Antegoa*, in which he was their chief Pilot, which might have prov'd very fatal to the ſaid Colony, if their Fleet of ſmall Veſſels had not been met with by the *New Caſtle* Man of War in their Paſſage thither, and diſpers'd.

And ſince his Conduct to the laſt Minute of his Life, kept pace ſo well with his Declarations, it will not be improper to cloſe this part relating to his Oppreſſion and Male Adminiſtration, with the following Declarations publickly made by him.

That he declar'd if he knew that any Perſons were going home to complain of him, he would clap them in a Dungeon, and there they ſhould periſh, and that there was more ways to kill a Dog than one.

That in another publick Converſation (when there happen'd ſome Diſcourſe about an Affront, ſaid to be offer'd to the Governor of a Neighbouring Colony) he declar'd that if he had been ſerved ſo, he would have drove the People to Rebellion, ſeized their Eſtates, and left them to redreſs themſelves.

That he declared publickly at the Iſland of Saint *Chriſtophers*, upon the receiving of ſome diſpleaſing News from *Antegoa*, that if he muſt loſe his Government, he would leave the Iſland of *Antegoa* in a Flame; this laſt Declaration is prov'd by the Affidavit of *Jedediah Hutchiſon*.

That the foregoing Inſtances are but a very ſmall Sketch of the Tyranny, Oppreſſion, and Male Adminiſtration of Colonel *Parkes*, and in Conſequence of the Sufferings of the unhappy Inhabitants of *Antegoa* under his Government. And if any further Attempts are made to juſtify that Governor's Conduct, a full Hiſtory of it ſhall be publiſh'd.

That the Truth of the ſeveral Matters herein before-mentioned, was clearly made out by Proofs taken publickly in *Antegoa*, in the Preſence of Colonel *Parke*, or at leaſt after three Days notice given to him, to attend according to Her Majeſty's Directions contain'd in Her Letter, commanding him to repair to Her Royal Preſence, to make his Defence to the Complaints (except the Matters to which the Proofs are ſubjoin'd) and the Proofs to all of them are ready to be produced, if the Truth of the ſaid Matters is called in queſtion.

That by the Proceedings of the Governor, of which the foregoing are but a ſmall Specimen, that Colony was in the utmoſt Diſorder and Confuſion, and the Inhabitants under the moſt diſtracting Fears, by repeated Advices from *Martinico*, the Arrival of a conſiderable Force, and daily Expectation of a greater, and the Enemies calling in of their Privateers, which gave but too juſt Grounds to fear *Antegoa* would be attack'd; and the Fate of *Nevis* and St. *Chriſtophers* a few Years before had ſunk ſo deep in the Minds of the People of *Antegoa*, that their Danger from the Enemy was by much their moſt anxious Concern.

That (after a long Intermiſſion of Aſſemblies) the Governor was prevail'd with by the Council to call an Aſſembly, which no ſooner met, but the Governor rais'd ſuch Difficulties, and tenaciouſly inſiſted upon them (notwithſtanding) the Interpoſition of the Council, and Submiſſions of the Aſſembly, that no Meaſures could be taken for the Security of the Iſland. That the Aſſembly (finding this, and that he had tore their Meſſages ſent to him to remove theſe Difficulties) reſolved to wait upon him in a Body, to add the greater Weight to their Addreſs, which they accordingly did (having firſt asked leave.) That the Speaker only enter'd the Room where he ſat in Council, and tender'd him their Addreſs in a very reſpectful manner, which he refus'd, clapped his Hand ſeveral times to his Sword, charg'd the Aſſembly with a Riot, and threaten'd to clap their Speaker in Irons; that the Council upon this begg'd him not to eſteem the Aſſemblies waiting upon him with their humble Addreſs a Riot, and pray'd him to ſuffer it to be read, which he paſſionately refus'd, commanded the Aſſembly inſtantly to withdraw, and accordingly they did in a great Conſternation. That immediately after the Aſſembly had enter'd the Court-houſe, where the Council-Chamber is, they were follow'd by a Party of arm'd Soldiers, with an Officer at their Head. That their Behaviour made ſeveral Members of the Aſſembly ask ſome of them if they intended to fire upon the Aſſembly, that they anſwer'd, they only wanted Orders ſo to do. That till the Aſſembly and their Speaker had been threaten'd and us'd in the foregoing manner by the Governor, he had neither been inſulted by Word or Action. That on the contrary they aſſur'd him they would overcome all Difficulties, that ſomething might be done for the common Security; but after that Uſage (it is very probable) that ſome Members of the Aſſembly, and others who heard and ſaw what paſs'd, might be tranſported to very violent Expreſſions. That this ſoon reach'd the Ears of the Inhabitants already terrified, on all ſides, by the implacable Rage of the Governor, the unbridled Licence and Inſolence of his Partiſans, and the Soldiers, the defenceleſs State of the Colony, the great Preparations of the Enemy, and (from his paſt Conduct, and the preſent Situation of Affairs) having nothing

thing but Ruin and Deſtruction in view, if they ſhould be attacked whilſt he was at their Head, they flocked to the Town of *Saint John*'s with their Arms, the next Day of the Meeting of the Aſſembly, which was two Days thereafter. That the Lieutenant Governor, and ſuch of the Council as were then in Town, hereupon addreſſed him to viſit ſome other Iſland of his Government, that they in conjunction with the Aſſembly might provide for their Security, by preparing ſome wholeſome Laws to be laid before him, for his Approbation or Diſallowance, and ſent the ſame to him by Col. *George Gamble*, one of their Members, and an intimate Friend of the Governor's. That this having no effect upon him, the Inhabitants then in Arms ſent a Meſſage to him by the ſaid Col. *Gamble* and the Speaker of the Aſſembly, deſiring him to diſmiſs his Troops, and to go to ſome other Iſland of his Government, and thereupon aſſured him that they did not deſign to hurt his Perſon. That he gave a moſt exaſperating Anſwer, telling them he deſpiſed their Propoſals, that he had Men enough to drive all the Men in the Iſland before him. That he had loaden his Cannon with Croſs-bar, and a hundred Small Shot each: That he expected no Quarter, and would give none: That he had ordered the Town to be ſet on fire upon their Approach. That Col. *Gamble* and the Speaker begged him to diſcharge his Troops, reſerving his uſual Guard, and offered themſelves as Hoſtages, that the Inhabitants ſhould do ſo likewiſe. That he thereupon demanded five more to be added to the Speaker, and named ſuch Perſons as he knew would not truſt themſelves in his hands. That *Gamble* and *Crump* upon that told him, that they had no Commiſſion to agree to a particular Nomination. That by this Anſwer, and the Information they had of his promiſing the Plunder of the Town and Plantations of the Iſlanders that ſhould be killed, to the Soldiers, the enraged Multitude became incapable of hearkening any longer to Reaſon, and marched up in two Bodies to the Governor's Houſe. That the Governor's Party fired firſt upon the Inhabitants, that after that there was a ſharp Fire kept up on both ſides for ſome little time, and ſeveral on both ſides killed and wounded. At length the Inhabitants advanced upon the Governor's Party, and Captain *Piggot* (who headed the Party of the Inhabitants that were engaged) got up to the Governor's before any other Perſon, and immediately begged the Governor to ſurrender himſelf, aſſuring him that no Hurt ſhould be done to his Perſon. That the Governor thereupon fired his Piſtol upon him, and one of the Governor's Party at the ſame time ſhot him through the Back, of which he inſtantly died: So that whilſt he was endeavouring to ſave the Governor's Life (which might have been in great danger from the enraged Multitude) he loſt his own; and it is commonly believed by the hands of *Michael Ayon*. That preſently thereafter the Governor received a Wound in the Thigh, of which he died in about two Hours after. That very ſoon thereafter the whole Multitude came up to, and great Numbers of them got into the Governor's Houſe, and ſome Perſons were wounded, and other great Diſorders committed by them in their firſt Fury, as always does happen upon ſuch diſmal Occaſions.

That the firſt Part of this Account will appear pretty well juſtified by an Addreſs to Her Majeſty from the Lieutenant Governor and Council, who have never ſhown any Partiality to the Perſons concerned in this Inſurrection. That what paſſed betwixt the Governor and the Perſons who carry'd the Meſſage to him from the Inhabitants in Arms, is proved by the joint Affidavits of thoſe two Perſons. That the Promiſes made by him to the Soldiers, is proved by the Affidavits of ſeveral of them. That the Governor's Party fired firſt, is proved by the Affidavit of *George Dewit*, a Perſon of unqueſtionable Credit, who was no ways concerned in it, and ſaw the whole diſtinctly from his own Houſe.

Remarks *upon a Paper entituled*, Truth brought to Light, or Murder will out.

THE firſt Remark upon the Matters previous to the Murder of Col. *Parke*, is upon the Affidavit of *Thomas Cook*, the Improbability of which is ſo great, that a Company of Gentlemen, or any of them, ſhould make ſuch a Propoſal to a Soldier, who was an utter Stranger to them, to murder his General, that it will ſufficiently damn this Story with all thinking People.

The next is upon Col. *Parke*'s being wounded in the Arm, laid to be done by the Command of *Baſtian Otto*: It is not very likely that Mr. *Otto* ſhould ſince confeſs it to be done by his Command; but (let that Matter be as it will) the Inhabitants of *Antegoa* did in general deteſt and abhor it, and ſo it cannot affect them.

As to the other two Matters (tho' they might be eaſily anſwered) yet they are not material enough to ſwell this Paper with an Anſwer to them.

Remarks *on that part of the Paper called*, An Abſtract of Depoſitions relating to the Murder of *Daniel Parke*, Eſq;

THE firſt Remark is, that the Depoſitions therein mentioned have been all made in ſo clandeſtine a manner, that it has been impoſſible for the Perſons concerned to get at the Knowledge of them, and ſo cannot be prepared to detect the many Falſities therein contained, tho' ſeveral of theſe Deponents continued in *Antegoa* a long time after the Arrival of the preſent Governor, before whom they might have made what Depoſitions they pleaſed, and the Perſons concerned might have had a fair Opportunity of diſproving the ſame, and taking other Meaſures for their Defence.

The next Remark upon this Paper ſhall be to the credit of the Perſons whoſe Depoſitions it is ſaid to be an Abſtract of, and Firſt, It is to be obſerved that theſe Perſons in general have every way diſcovered a very great Reſentment and Rancour in this Affair, and an uncommon Zeal in Purſuit of the Blood of the Perſons particularly charged in their Depoſitions. As to *Michael Ayon*, It is humbly offered to the Conſideration of the Reader, that he was carryed or went out of *England* in a manner not very creditable, came to *Antegoa* a Common Soldier, and continued there in very Poor Circumſtances till Col. *Parke* found him out to be ſuch a Perſon as would be proper for, and thoroughly applicable to his Purpoſes; and accordingly got a Deputation for him to be Provoſt-Marſhal of *Antegoa*; and in ſome time thereafter made him Provoſt-Marſhal General of the *Leeward Iſlands*, though that Office was then veſted in *John Perrie* by Her Majeſty's Letters Patents, and afterwards made him his Private Secretary, and gave him an Enſign's Commiſſion in Col. *Jones* his Regiment; and how far he had given himſelf up to execute all Col. *Parke*'s Commands, ſufficiently is ſhown by his Declaration that he would ſhoot any Man in the Iſland through the Head, upon Col. *Parke*'s Verbal Order. And that will further be made out by the many highly Illegal and Arbitrary things done by him as Provoſt-Marſhal by the Governor's Command, and the great Enormities he has been guilty of by the Governor's Encouragement; and when all this is conſidered, and how beneficial all theſe Imployments and his abſolute Reſignation to Col. *Parke's* Will was, It is humbly hoped his Teſtimony will have no great Credit.

As to *Richard Oglethrop*, it is to be remarked, that he acted under the ſaid *Ayon* as Under-Marſhal, at mean Wages, which had for ſome time been his only means of Subſiſtence, and that he and *George French* have always been eſteemed Perſons of ſo little Reputation, that their Evidence would be leaſt credited where they are beſt known, and of ſuch deſperate Fortunes that they were glad of this Opportunity to get off of *Antegoa* from their Creditors, and ſo avoid a Goal, which muſt otherwiſe unavoidably have been their Fate. That they and *Gouſſe Bonnin* by their extream Poverty are at preſent drudging for their daily Bread from the Proſecutors of this Affair; and what may be expected from Perſons under ſuch a ſlaviſh Dependance, is too obvious to want any further Explanation.

That *Lucia French*, *Margaret Mac Mahon*, *Elizabeth Sweegle*, *Elinor Martin*, and *Alice Lawrence*, are all of them Perſons noted for their lewd profligate Lives, and infamous Characters. *Lucia French* having been publickly whipt for her enormous Crimes. *Elizabeth Sweegle* having not only been an abandoned Strumpet, and particularly to Col. *Parke*, but having alſo frankly declared that ſhe would leave not only Father and Mother, but alſo her Saviour to follow Col. *Parke*; and *Elinor Martin* having been a known Aſſiſtant to him in his Lewdneſs, and, as was commonly reported in *Antegoa*, in his debauching her own Daughter.

That theſe Matters are not only Notorious in *Antegoa*, where theſe Perſons live, or have lived; but could have been proved by ſeveral Maſters of Ships, and others who are ſome time ſince gone to *Antegoa*, had the ſaid Abſtract of Depoſitions been Publiſhed before their Departure.

That *Daniel Roſengrave* did not only publickly, by his Declarations and otherwiſe, manifeſt his implacable Malice againſt, and inſatiable Thirſt after the Blood of the Perſons accuſed in his Depoſition, and had no other bread for the Support of his Life, but from the Proſecutors, but was likewiſe entertained by them with great Hopes of ſome Poſt of Preferment by their Means.

That

That Serj. *Bowes* was one of the moſt noted Inſtruments of Col. *Parke*'s Oppreſſion, and now it muſt be ſubmitted to the Candid judicious Reader, what Credit is to be given to the Depoſitions of ſuch Perſons, taken in ſuch a manner, that the Perſons thereby accuſed have no Opportunity to provide for their Defence againſt them.

And now it will be proper to make ſome few Remarks upon the Depoſitions themſelves, as they ſtand abſtracted in that Paper, eſpecially where the Falſities and Miſrepreſentations therein contained are not ſufficiently detected by the foregoing Account of the Riſe and Progreſs of that Inſurrection, which is proved as above, and will upon the Strickeſt Examinations be found very agreeable to Truth.

The firſt Matter mentioned to be ſworn to by *Michael Ayon* is a ſufficient Specimen of the Sincerity to be expected from him in the reſt of his Depoſitions, and that is, that the Aſſembly of *Antegoa* inſiſted to have the Negative Voice lodged in their Speaker, tho' they only inſiſted upon having the Bills paſt by the Chief Governor, Council and Aſſembly, ſigned (as they ever had been) by the Chief Governor firſt, and afterwards by their Speaker, and always diſclaimed any Pretenſions to the Negative Voice in their Speaker, nor was that ever claimed directly or indirectly by any Aſſembly of *Antegoa*, tho' the Bills had always been ſigned by the Chief Governor firſt, and afterwards by the Speaker, as will appear by the Minutes of the Aſſembly relating to that Matter.

That the Matters contained in the Second and Third Paragraph are either not material enough to be anſwered or remarked upon in this, or are mentioned to be upon hear-ſay Evidence only.

That the next Remark ſhall be upon that part of the fourth Paragraph that charges *Thomas Kirby* to have advanced ſome Paces before the reſt, and to have fired the firſt Shot againſt the General, and that the reſt followed his Example; and affirms that the General would not ſuffer any on his part to fire, till one of the Soldiers was wounded. That the General's Party fired firſt, is already proved; and it is to be obſerved, that after that the Inhabitants did not march in any Order, but every one advanced as faſt as he could; and it could not then be hoped that the Inhabitants would not return the Fire upon the General's Party: So that it does not ſeem to be material who fired firſt, ſince every one fired as ſoon as he thought it would be to any purpoſe; and indeed there was ſo great Firing upon both ſides immediately after the firſt Fire from the General's Party, that it was very hardly obſervable who fired firſt. And it is further to be obſerved upon this matter, that a great many Deponents Names are placed at the Front of this Paragraph, as if they had all ſworn to every Matter contained in it, when there is great reaſon to ſuſpect it would appear otherwiſe by the Depoſitions; and this Suſpicion is the more reaſonable, ſince in another Paragraph Serj. *Bowes* and *Alice Lawrence*'s Depoſitions are brought to prove Mr. *Kerby*'s firing firſt, tho' Serj. *Bowes* is one of the Deponents to all the Matters contained in this Paragraph; nor is this candid Practice confin'd to this Paragraph only, as muſt appear to every obſerving Reader. It is further to be remarked, that in the Cloſe of this Paragraph the Deponents are made to ſwear, that *Daniel Mac Kinnen* and *Samuel Watkins* were the principal Contrivers and Adviſers of that bloody and barbarous Maſſacre, though (from the Addreſs and Meſſage which was ſent to the Governor) it is plain that great Endeavours were uſed by the Inhabitants to prevent the bringing Matters to ſuch Extremities, as muſt end in Blood; and the Deponents above all Men (being Col. *Parke*'s Creatures) could never be made Privy to the Contrivance of this Matter (if there was any); and it is left to the Reader's Judgment where ſuch Deponents can be preſumed to ſtop in their Depoſitions.

The Depoſition of *Margaret Bryan* is ſufficiently diſparaged by the Affidavit of *Sarah Colongs*, who waſhed the Governor's Back, and ſhrouded him, and declares that ſhe ſaw no Wound or Bruiſe about his Back, or in any part of his Body or Limbs, ſave that in his Thigh; and that he was very uneaſy, and tumbled himſelf to and fro after Doctor *Bonnin* dreſſed that Wound, which he could not have done, had his Back been broke.

That the Depoſitions of *Lucia French*, *Margaret Mac Mahon*, and *Mary Harvey*, declaring they ſaw the Governor ſtripped of almoſt all his Clothes, and dragged by one Leg and one Arm down ſome ſteps of Stone Stairs; that his Head trailed from one Step to another, till they left him expoſed to the ſcorching Sun in the open Street, is ſufficiently confuted by the Anſwer of Doctor *Gouſſe Bonnine*, upon Oath to the Interrogatories exhibited to him at *Antegoa* in Council, who was the Chyrurgion that attended the Governor, and declares that he came out of the Houſe at the ſame time that the Governor was carried out, and that he neither ſaw nor knew that any Perſon had beat, wounded, bruiſed or dragged him. That he went to the Houſe to which the Governor was carryed, and tarried with him till his Death. It is further to be obſerved upon this Head that had the Governor (who preſerved his Speech almoſt to the laſt) after he was brought to that Houſe, been either dragged or otherwiſe ill uſed after he received his Wound in the Thigh, he would certainly have diſcovered to the ſaid *Bonnine*, who was not only his Chyrurgion, but had likewiſe been with him all the Time of the Engagement, and Mr. *Bonnine* will hardly be ſuſpected of concealing ſuch a Matter, if it had been told him, and this will in a great meaſure diſcredit what is ſaid to be ſworn to by *Elizabeth Sweegle* in the next Paragraph, whoſe infamous Character and monſtruous Declaration mentioned in the Remarks upon the Credit of the Deponents, will fully prevent her being credited in what ſhe ſwears.

The next Depoſition to be taken notice of is that ſaid to be made by *George French*, *Lucia French*, and *Margaret Mac Mahon*, that Mr. *Kirby* preſented a Piſtol at *George French's* Head; when he was carryed off wounded, that they had no reaſon to doubt but he would have ſhot *French* had not a Gentleman who ſtood by interpoſed in his Favour. As to this whole matter it is to be remarked that the Deponents deſignedly conceal the Name of the Gentleman who interpoſed in favour of *George French*, for had they named him, the monſtruous Villainous Falſity of this Depoſition would have been eaſily expoſed.

The laſt Anſwer to, or Remark upon any of the Depoſitions mentioned in that Paper, ſhall be to the Depoſition of ſeven Perſons affirming that *Thomas Kirby* was ſo far from doing any Acts of Humanity that Day, as he ſets forth in a Petition to Her Majeſty, that he was very active to do all the Miſchief and Acts of Barbarity he could think of; and it is hoped that it will be thought very natural to obſerve upon theſe Depoſitions (if any ſuch have been made) that they are of ſuch a nature, as muſt blaſt the Credit of the Deponents with every fair Reader; for it is not, nor can it be pretended by any of them, that they ſaw every thing which Mr. *Kirby* did that Day; or had him all the time of that Action in their Eye; and therefore they cannot aſſert of their own Knowledge, that Mr. *Kirby* did all the Miſchief he could; and if what one of the ſeven Deponents (*George French*) ſwears before, were true, That Mr. *Kirby* preſented a Piſtol to his Head, and would have ſhot him, if a Gentleman had not interpoſed in his favour, it would ſatisfy every impartial Reader, that *Kirby* did not do all the Miſchief he could, ſince he was ſo eaſily diverted from this. But Mr. *Kirby* was ſo far from this Temper, that it's proved by the Affidavit of one of the Perſons who carried off the General, that Mr. *Kirby* beg'd and pray'd every Perſon preſent to take all imaginable care that the General ſhould not be abuſed by the Croud, and that the Plate in his Houſe ſhould be preſerved. That he likewiſe deſired Doctor *Bonnine* to go and dreſs the ſaid Governor; nor did he ſtop there, but hindred ſome Perſons (whoſe particular Friends were killed) from ſhooting and otherwiſe ill uſing the Governor; all which he could clearly prove, were he in *Antegoa*, as well as his Care of *Michael Ayon*, another of the ſeven Deponents, not only in protecting him from the Rage of ſome particular Perſons highly incenſed againſt him, but alſo in putting him into a Chair, and ſending him to his own Lodgings by one *Philip Trant* and a Negro Man that attended the ſaid *Kirby*. And now it is to be hoped, that what has been already ſaid to the Credit of the Deponents, and to the Depoſitions, will fully excuſe the Publiſhers of this Paper from taking any notice of the other Depoſitions therein mentioned, ſince they are made by Perſons who have diſcovered themſelves ſufficiently by the foregoing Depoſitions. Eſpecially ſince it is high time to cloſe this Paper already (to the Regret of the Publiſhers) much too bulky, with ſome Remarks upon the Letter from the Council of *Antegoa* to Mr. *Richard Cary*, and the Addreſs of the General Council of the *Leeward Iſlands* to Her Majeſty, both recited in the Paper to which this is an Anſwer.

As to the Letter, it is to be obſerved, that whatever Opinion the Council of *Antegoa* was of at the time of ſigning that Letter, ſeveral of them did ſoon thereafter very much change their Opinions of him, and acquainted him with their Reaſons, which they publickly declared to him in the Preſence of a great Croud of People, when the Complaints were under Examination at *Antegoa*, and made then ſeveral Affidavits againſt him. But whatever was the Opinion of the Council of *Antegoa*, or the General Council at *St. Chriſtophers*, the Facts will ſpeak for themſelves.

And it is further to be obſerved, that the Members of the General Council of the *Leeward Iſlands* are named by the Governor, ſo that whatever Addreſs is obtained from them, is not much to be regarded; and it is a ſtrong Preſumption of his Guilt, to reſort to ſo wretched a Defence.